

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 26 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

REPUBLICAN unity—Republican victory.

CONGRESS can't make up its honorable mind whether it will make a holiday of working days or work through the holidays.

BEFORE the election John Kelly was chattering for Cleveland, but now he isn't. The Boss fears Tilden in the wood pile.

"How was Alexander, pa, that people call him great?" Great in peace, great in politics, great in rugged Eastern Ohio humor.

PRIVATE DALLAS seems to have cut loose from the Republican party. It might be that he would appreciate a compliment from the Delaware convention.

PERHAPS the Democratic party can think of something else it doesn't want and can demand with as much red-faced energy as it did civil service reform and tariff reform. There isn't any time to lose.

SUPPOSE our Democratic brethren over the river make up a purse to defray the candidate's campaign expenses; that might induce somebody to apply for the nomination. The cost does give them pause.

NOW HERE is a nice state of affairs. Tom Chittre is reported to have said that President Arthur invited him into his Cabinet, and Gath is the reporter. Could anything be more remote than this double-bungled rumor to this startling effect?

THE INTELLIGENCER presents its compliments on this crisp December morning to the Democrats of the Seventeenth Ohio district, and hopes they will nominate their strongest and best man. That is what the Republicans will do—let us have a battle of the giants. There isn't much glory in toppling over a pigmy.

SOMEbody has been rummaging through old statutes and dug up a question for the Cabinet. In 1836 it was enacted that the bureau in the State, War, Treasury, Navy and Postoffice Departments, and in the general land office shall be open for the transaction of the public business at least eight hours a day from October 1st to April 1st, and at least ten hours a day from April 1st to October 1st, Sundays and legal holidays excepted. A Government clerkship will be stripped of half its charm if this law shall be enforced.

MR. ROSS J. ALEXANDER seems about to leap before the public as the only original and greatest American humorist. He has sent to his friend, Captain Cope, at Columbus, a communication, printed elsewhere, which is funnier than anything Mark Twain ever wrote. Dr. Updegraff being dead, and therefore no longer a "person," our Bridgeport humorist puts in the side-splitting plea that he is entitled to the certificate and to a seat in the next House. Of course Mr. Alexander isn't in earnest—he is a lawyer and knows; he wouldn't have the seat on such terms if he could get it—the people of the district said—politely, but distinctly, said—they didn't want him; and Mr. Alexander has the delicate perception to take a well-delivered hint. The joke is good and seasonable.

ENGINEERS who have had occasion to investigate the subject look upon the proposed turning of Wheeling creek into the river at Jonathan's Gut as impracticable. The creek tunnel would be about 2,000 feet long, and necessarily down to the creek and river levels, while any railroad tunnel have to be from sixty to ninety feet above those levels. Jonathan's Gut now forms a bar which throws the channel close to the Island and seriously obstructs navigation. If Wheeling creek were turned into the river at that point it would not increase the bar as to jeopardize it nor destroy the Island, throw the channel into the Back river and seriously effect the river trade of Wheeling. If the Government engineers take this view that would be an end of the scheme. In addition to these points of objection the project involves an expense which railroad men say that no railroad company or association of companies likely to be concerned here would incur. Desirable as it would be to turn the creek by a short cut into the river, that is not necessary to the main question, which is to secure the legal control of these natural facilities which are waiting to be utilized. Let us keep in view what is practicable, and be careful not to undertake more than we can handle.

A NUMBER of philanthropic women of Wheeling who have shown their charitable disposition and their fitness for the work, are earnestly considering plans for a more extended organization. The main idea, as we understand it, contemplates an organization of women for charitable purposes to embrace the whole city, the field of labor to be subdivided into wards or smaller territory under the supervision of committees. The proposition does not proceed on the assumption that other women are not at work caring for the needy, but on the well-founded theory that in union there is strength. Assuming that a given amount of aims will be distributed in Wheeling this winter, the practical question is, how shall this be made to do the most good? How shall one hundred cents' worth of comfort for the deserving poor be got out of every dollar contributed? Elsewhere it has been found that a general and thorough organization is the nearest approach to a solution of the problem. The committees inquire and report to the central organization. Each case is of record and is treated on its merits. So far as the organization is concerned there is no overlapping of charities, and therefore the minimum of waste. Without organization there is danger of the more forward getting more than is really needed; the timid, shrinking poor very much less. Through a well conducted general society there is more evenness of distribution, and therefore a more satisfactory work. The good women who are nursing the germ of this benevolent thought deserve hearty encouragement, and particularly they should have the cordial co-operation of other women whose hearts melt with pity for the poor.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE BELL RINGS OUT CLEARLY.

And it will soon be time for the chime to tickle—West Virginia Postmaster—The House Today Speaks—Capital Notes.

From Our Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, December 18.—Mr. David Bell, of Wheeling, is here on a still hunt for the succession of Postmaster Sterling. Mr. Bell has brought with him quite a number of recommendations from citizens of Wheeling and elsewhere. As yet the Postoffice Department has not begun to consider the Wheeling or Parkersburg appointments, and it is doubtful whether anything will be done in either case during the present week.

Adam Kerr was to-day commissioned postmaster at Hall, W. Va.

CONGRESS.

Troubled About Holiday Recession—Bills Before the House.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The House is still clinging to its reform platform, and by a vote of 124 to 105 refused to pass Mr. Hiss's recess resolution, and then by 111 to 102 passed Mr. Robeson's resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to deduct fifty dollars per day from the account of those who are found absent when a call of the House is ordered. This was passed to compel those who voted against a recess to remain here and not run away. Another effort will be made to-morrow to get a shorter recess, making it for one week, running from an adjournment on the 23d to January 2d.

This may carry, as the Robeson resolution has demonstrated a good many who do not want to pay fifty dollars a day for a week's absence from home. The announcement of the death of Mr. Orin suspended business in the House before any opportunity was given to introduce bills or suspend the rules, and there will be no more chances this month. Mr. Page secured unanimous consent at the opening of the session to-day fixing the 3rd of January for bringing up bills reported by the joint committee on American shipping. There will probably be very little action on their passage and the indications are for their being brought up at this session.

By the request of the Ways and Means Committee Hon. Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, of the Tariff Commission, appeared before them to-day and gave them a good deal of information on the iron and steel tariff.

IRON AND STEEL.

Comparative Statement of the Imports and Exports for the Past Nine Months.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—Hon. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has issued a statement of the imports into and the exports from the United States for the nine months which ended on the 30th of September. From this statement has been compiled the following table, which shows the quantities of the leading articles of iron and steel imported into the United States from all countries in the first nine months of 1882, and the increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding period in 1881:

ARTICLES.	1881.	1882.	INCREASE, DECREASE.
Pig iron	72,725,127	62,329,423	10,395,704
Castings	2,281,167	1,627,121	654,046
Bars, etc.	25,226,141	22,615,267	2,610,874
Sheet iron	1,111,111	1,111,111	0
Hoops, etc.	657,328	3,238,328	2,581,000
Iron rails	10,486,121	12,131,213	1,645,092
Anchor, etc.	1,031,117	1,117,117	86,000
From Russia	1,111,111	1,111,111	0
Steel rails	15,820,117	15,820,117	0
Total	117,599,156	106,562,156	11,037,000
Monthly average	12,399,917	11,840,239	559,678

The values of all of our iron and steel imports are given in Mr. Nimmo's statement, and are as follows for the first nine months of 1882, as compared with the corresponding period of 1881:

ARTICLES.	1881.	1882.	INCREASE, DECREASE.
Pig iron	\$1,247,167	\$1,209,423	\$37,744
Castings	18,111	13,213	\$4,898
Bars, etc.	1,187,111	1,065,111	\$122,000
Sheet iron	24,111	24,111	0
Hoops, etc.	2,835,111	14,111	\$2,821,000
Iron rails	2,835,111	3,238,328	\$403,217
Anchor, etc.	10,486,121	12,131,213	\$1,645,092
From Russia	1,031,117	1,117,117	\$86,000
Steel rails	15,820,117	15,820,117	0
Total	\$15,729,156	\$15,729,156	0
Monthly average	\$1,747,684	\$1,747,684	0

These figures are presented in such a way that they will tell their own tale. The details should be carefully studied, as they are very suggestive.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Cumberland Steel Works have been leased to Pittsburgh parties. They will take possession and commence operations with the new year. The mill will not be run full at the start, but the capacity will be increased as the season progresses. The lease has an option on the work, and will buy if they succeed in establishing a good trade.

The last miners' strike in the Pittsburgh district cost the association \$21,730. In addition to other contributions, the association is still in debt \$1,000.

Jonathan Allison has four coals ovens in breast on the line of the Chardlers railroad in Washington county, Pa. It is a new enterprise for that section of the State.

The miners of Western Pennsylvania have appointed August Slinger, Peter Daugherty and Abram Binders a committee to prepare amendments to old laws and get up new acts to be submitted to the next State Legislature.

The sale of the \$3,000 acre coal field in the vicinity of Fredericktown, 15 miles from the Monongahela river, to Flenick & Co., on a year's option is likely to prove no sale, as the price of the coal is very low, and no move towards paying for it, although the year will soon be up.

The Kanawha and Coal River railroad, which is to extend up Davis creek, from Bettie Furnace, on the Chesapeake & Ohio, to the mouth of the Kanawha, is now under the direction of engineer J. S. McDermott. This road will bring iron ore 15 miles to the Davis-Baker divide, and on a year's option is likely to prove no sale, as the price of the coal is very low, and no move towards paying for it, although the year will soon be up.

Mr. J. D. Pinkham has not really discovered the secret of the ancient Egyptians sought by so much patient research and patient experiment, his medicine seems, at least, likely to command an immense sale. It is a simple, but effective, remedy for a rapid cure of various diseases, and is particularly effective in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other nervous affections. It is a simple, but effective, remedy for a rapid cure of various diseases, and is particularly effective in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other nervous affections.

THE DUTY ON IRON.

Rates Fixed by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The Ways and Means committee of the House considered the revision of the tariff commission schedule of the duty on "wastes," making but few changes. The rate on plates, terms plates and larger's iron was fixed at 2 cents per pound; round iron, blooms and slabs, made by any other process than the crucible, weighing not less than 500 pounds and measuring not less than ten inches in width and five inches in thickness, 8-10 of a cent per pound; round iron, blooms and slabs, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, 7-10 of a cent per pound; steel railway bars of like weight, 8-10 of a cent per pound; bar iron, rolled or hammered, weighing not less than ten inches wide and 2 of an inch thick, 10-10 of a cent per pound; round iron not less than 1 of an inch in diameter, and square iron not less than 1 of an inch square, 1 cent per pound; iron not less than one inch wide or less than 1 of an inch thick, 10-10 of a cent per pound; iron not less than 1 of an inch in diameter, and square iron not less than 1 of an inch square, 1 cent per pound; iron not less than one inch wide or less than 1 of an inch thick, 10-10 of a cent per pound; 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steel railway bars of like weight, 8-10 of a cent per pound; bar iron, rolled or hammered, weighing not less than ten inches